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[illegible][illegible]

the stomach and makes it so readily digestible. Cream is considered to contain an appreciable quantity of phosphate. Prof. Arnold pronounces cream the best brain food he has ever used, nourishing more than it excites the brain.

Correspondence.

WHAT ALL THE COW.

To the Editor Massachusetts Ploughman :

I have an Ayshire cow with a tendency to late to grow poor in flesh and to decrease the flow of milk, which is now only about six quarts per day,—while I commenced last season with fourteen quarts per day. I feed her a good deal of clover hay and corn, and she looks now to be reduced to skin and bones, with apparently nothing the matter. Please answer through Ploughman.

Best, Mass., 1887. G. E. H.

(If there is no other apparent cause, the symptoms alone would indicate *tuberculosis*.) An examination by a veterinary surgeon would be advisable.—**ED.**

MEASURING HAY.

To the *Editor Massachusetts Ploughman*:—

Will you please tell me through the *Ploughman* how many bushels a ton of hay measures? and oblige.

W. W. R.
Dorchester, Mass.

[A ton of hay measures from four to six hundred cubic feet, according as the hay is loose, or close, or at the top or bottom of a mow.—**ED.**]

WANTS ON COWS LEGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:—

A young reader of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, has the care of a young cow. Once she has calved, she will have to have large warts. One ankle being badly swollen. Can you explain the cause of them, and tell me what will cure her through the columns of your valuable paper?

—and oblige, A CONSTANT READER.
Ipswich Mass.

[Apply fine salt and water in the form of a paste to the warts. The swelling of the an-

He has no connection with the wars; but is probably caught by laying on a hard floor—
[Ed.]

THE COMING NEW YORK DAIRY SHOW.

Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:

DEAR SIR—A rumor has reached my ears that you intend to show the New York run by a lot of horsemen, in fact, by the New York horse show people. I wish to deny this absolutely, and think this malicious rumor originated in the fertile brain of some man who did not take the trouble to find out the facts of the case. I am a member of the executive board and have absolute control. I mean especially John H. Holt, E. F. Bowditch, Gerrit S. Miller and F. H. Appleton. I doubt if any fair or exhibition was ever in the city, and no one need fear that the dairy show will be a failure.

Personally I have just about completed arrangements with most of the trunk lines coming to New York, and am pleased to say that they will give me the best facilities for handling the New York stock. There are places that there will be absolutely no risk from any contagious disease. Under Dr. Costes and his assistants the entries will be handled with the greatest care before they leave home and upon their arrival in New York, and careful instructions will also be given to every exhibitor to use only box or horse cars, and under no conditions to allow the cattle to be thoroughly disinfected and white washed by value; he is very likely to think that they are better than they really are, so he does not know what he is getting. The farmer's progress in all that pertains to agricultural operations, he who keeps by himself will be very likely to be left behind. The more he knows of the world, the more he will learn the various methods of producing farm crops, the wider will be our field of thought and the more desirous shall we become to learn what we can of the farmer. We shall be happy to apply ourselves to the work of learning what is best.

The farmer who takes an active part in the

competent person. No herds will be received from any districts where contagious diseases are known to exist. Inspections will be taken that I honestly believe all exhibitors will be convinced that any risk from contagion has been reduced to a minimum, and that the cattle are as safe as sheep in their own barns.

A great many applications for blanks have been received and many entries already made. It is believed that the show will be most successful. Dr. Startwatt, of the New York State Experimental Station, has about completed his arrangements to fix up a laboratory in the building on the East side of the grounds, and Prof. J. H. Henshaw, with his assistants will be busy during that entire show; in the sweetpea tests he will make careful chemical investigations. I believe that the members will be tremendously interested and that this will be the most interesting feature of the show.

Yours very truly,
E. H. BURNETT.

Southboro, Mass.

FEEDING CALVES

I have been pleased to read the discussions at farmers' meetings will have been held at the farm of practice, first, that he may be able to grow crops to the best possible advantage, and record that he may be better able to do so than he is now. The first object at the earliest moment possible. The moment a farmer is prepared to teach others, that moment he has advanced to a position where he can teach others.

The officers and members of societies who are not willing, in fact, anxious to hold "Farmers Institutes" in their vicinity, are better off than they are. They are not the ones who are the rats which they have settled in.

It is no excuse to say that farmers will not come out to a meeting; the very fact that they will not come out is the reason that meetings in their neighborhood are needed, and the officers in such localities should labor to make the "Institutes" so interesting that the members will be attracted to them; if they cannot be reached through the press, then reach them through the stomach, give them a good dinner, and they will come forward with pleasure to the section on feeding, and while at first they may go that

The milk of the mother, drawn from the udder by the calf, is the best and most natural food for her young.

For other considerations come in to prevent this natural method of bringing up calves, it has been found that the milk of pure blood stock. Among dairymen the cream or a considerable part of the milk is usually discarded so as to make the milk be supplied by some acceptable artificial one. It is better, if a calf is to be raised, to let him suckle his mother's milk, even if she is poor, than to give him another milk which he will never get used to. If it is impossible after it is dropped; then, after it gets a good start, gradually change by substituting skim-milk and linsed or flax seed meal until the calf can take the whole ground reasonably fine, with the bulls sold at the end of the year.

If they may take part in the mornday exercises, they will soon become interested in the discussions and thus learn to become more intelligent.

When the "Institutes" were first ordered there were many counties in the State where no meetings were very thinly attended, but now nearly all are well represented. Some have brought out large numbers, still new ones attend the meetings in those same counties as well as attend that large halls which were crowded with enthusiastic farmers and their wives.

It is true that the weather is not always in condition both the farmers and their families can do no doubt, in fact so great

An Illinois dairyman relates this experience: From the 5th to the 10th of this month my milk shrunk from 100 pounds to 75. I was feeding my cows alfalfa and the feed, water and care were good. He said he was doing all he knew how to do to keep up the yield of milk. He said the reason was a change of hay. I had been feeding the second crop of clover, and the last week I had changed to the third. This change was to the last cut of the first crop, though it was a good hay. I have repeated this experiment several times and have always changed from early cut to late-cut hay.

With a farmer five minutes without nodding and it is as good as a nod. The farmer is a busy man. The cattle are better cared for, the crops are larger and are sure to grow with more intelligent care. But this is only the beginning, the farmers are awaking up to the fact that they have something to do and are not going to let the Government conduct their farm; at every meeting they attended it was almost of them that they must keep ahead of the times they must stand still, or copy the past, but that is not the way.

They must gather up every advanced idea, and they must be able to put it into their own stock of knowledge, and by practical tests on their own farms prove its value.

It is a very doubtful if the Board of Agriculture ever passed a vote which has done more to help the farmer than the Farmers of the State, as that requiring the schools receiving the bounty of the State to add "Farmers Institute" each year.

THE EARLY PLANTING OF CORN.

BY STEPHEN POWERS.

In an experience of thirty years I have found that a frost in the spring hurts corn a good deal less than a frost in the fall. Corn will endure, when young, a pretty hard frost without injury—a harder frost than many farmers imagine.

I remember once a neighbor had corn that was cut, and left standing early in June, and all went down to the ground and turned black, and he believed that it was ruined, as it was a foot or eighteen inches high. Acting on that belief, and thinking it too late to plant, he cut the buckwheat and left it in among the corn. The latter was so withered that the harrow did not destroy it all, and the heart of the stalk came on and grew. The buckwheat was not cut, and the corn buckwheat he had to weed in and cut the corn out of the way before he could grade the field.

I do not go the length of some farmers

but always burn out, change straw, etc., as it is some trouble; of course, not so much as carrying off dead chickens.

Let the leaves early in May, and see if any eggs are broken or soiled; if so, wash the eggs in warm water and return to the nest. If the eggs are fresh, and the chickens are through setting, whether they are given chickens or not. If their legs are scaly dip them in kerosene, and keep them in a pen with coal-oil.

I keep Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, and have a few of the latter, and a few of Mrs. J. D. Tipton, in Western Empire.

KEEP NEEDED FOR PLANTING.

We consider sheep as a necessary adjunct to good farming for the following reasons: In the winter and summer of feed they consume, they make more valuable returns in manure than any other animals on the place. In the pasture the summer range droppings are more evenly distributed over the land, and in winter in working down the feed the droppings are more evenly distributed. They are more intimately intermixed

who assert that a frost actually benefits corn. The reason for this is that the average intelligence and more than ordinarily successful, argue that a frost which cuts the growing season short will leave the corn stalk better root and produce a heavier yield than a season of continuous growth. I subscribe into this line of argument as a supererogatory defense of a system good in itself, but which is not the best for the farmer, incidentally. Yet there is no doubt that in cold, backward weather in May, corn is forming a better root system than in the spring, not growing at all.

On the Atlantic of Southern Ohio, corn is planted corn ordinarily as early as April 30 or May 5. And I find that the most successful farmers in this section of the state have a strong opinion. In all kinds of farm-work it is advisable to be early, but this is more especially so in the planting of corn. The reason made there is time to correct them; if the stand is poor there is time to replant, on the poorest of soils, and the farmer has no time for farming.

Blackbird corn is more likely fall than winter corn. It is not so much a corn victim to the blackbirds than early-planted. It has been my experience that if I planted corn in the fall, I would have to be up and replanting about May 12 or 15, the first planting would necessarily or wholly escape the ravages of the blackbirds. The corn coming on and at just about the right stage to be eaten by the blackbirds. The voracious appetites of their young make heavy demands on their foraging capacity and they are not so much of a pest to the corn. Whether this corn is collected for the

birds or those of other birds or cows, it is a good idea to have a corn crop in the fall, however, it is necessary that they have the run of a late fall and spring pasture when the corn is ready to be eaten. There is nothing better than a field of early-winter corn. Indeed it is surprising that farmers do not plant more corn in the fall. The superior advantages of a dry pasture for such purposes, both for sheep and milch cows, is well known. The corn is a great deal on which a few dollars' worth of fertilizers will produce a crop of corn for the winter, a cow for five or six weeks in early spring when there is no other green food to be had, and the corn will be ready to be cut and increase the yield of butter and milk to such a degree as to considerably more than pay for the cost of the fertilizers. The corn will not be forgotten in a portable corral, by the time the corn is ready to be cut, the cow, if not a few cattle, can be penned up right on the poorest parts of their summer range, which will be a great deal better than the corn should be sown with grass seed and well harrowed over, and thus a considerable amount of the corn will be saved. The little expense, while the cattle will prove as tag-along, will be well repaid.

Another great advantage they have over other farm stock is their immunity from corn. They are not so much of a pest to the corn, as the scab, foot-rot or something of the sort, which if allowed to run unchecked, these diseases are generally of such a character that they are almost impossible to treat. A lot of corn may be fed for the winter, and

Details of Management-Objectives

If the land was plowed in the fall, then it will only be necessary to put the disking and harrowing in the spring. But if plowing is done in the spring, then the disking and harrowing will be a good deal to do before planting can be set about. I do not want to harrow the corn and directly after it the corn is very dry; I prefer to let it lie and settle awhile first. Then if any weeds have started, I will harrow them out. I do not want to destroy them but I want to get the weeds out of the way so that it would if the surface had previously smoothed and compacted. In any case, the harrowing will be a good deal to do, and the harrow or the Acme immediately in advance of the corn-planter; this destroys every weed which comes up there has no start of the corn.

As soon as the corn is up so as to be able to be pulled, I will use a two-horse wheelbarrow, with a four cultivator teeth, two on each side, and a four-pointed fork on the back to handle. These handles, one held in each

about the time they are ready for market, and the other in the fall, and then they will come and carries them off, one by one, until few are any left. This is no unusual occurrence, and it is a very common thing to see from any such rapid and fearful mortality. Besides when a sheep dies, as sometimes happens, it is a good deal to be troubled with its pelt being sufficient to pay for its keep for as much as twelve months after its last shearing—Bullfinch Sun.

MONEY FROM SUGAR MAPLES

Fifty or more years ago, wooden buckets and spouts and often wooden troughs holding about a pail each were used in the sugarbush; two pails, a neckyoke and plenty of muscle were used to pull the buckets and spouts which was "boiled down" in large kettles. The buckets were placed upon the logs rolled up on either side. The time arrangement had been planned to bring the buckets and spouts to the kettles, from iron improved sheet-iron pans, and from galvanized sheet-iron evaporators neatly set

to ensure the driver, who walks, to must not stop, or alter them in and out to accommodate any crookedness in the legs. The driver is to be walking close alongside the teeth, preventing them from throwing earth over the corn. The driver is to be walking in a steady turn round and go over it the second time cross-ways. The corn should now be tall enough to be cut by the machine. When it is, the binders are no longer used; and as the opposing teeth are not used, it is not uprooted. After this side of corn, it is not uprooted or covered. But the weeds are mostly cut off by the machine. The corn is then following rapidly with a hoe covers them up or cuts them out. After this the working of the machine is finished. The driver and the walking cultivator is kept going until the

[illegible]

I will write to the Farm School how I stored my eggs. I had a hen, in my hen-house, 12 by 14, that I use for a sitting-room. In February or March I use barrels for nests. I put a layer of straw in the barrels. When I find a hen wanting to sit I leave her on the nest overnight and the next morning I remove the straw. I prepare the day, using new, clean straw; put in a layer of straw, and then a layer of sulphur, for the prevention of lice; put in three fresh eggs, and after dark take the hen out. I leave the straw in the nest, and see out, and place her on the nest; and the next morning I remove the straw. I leave the nest, leaving a place for her; leave it until the eggs hatch, and then I remove the nest right down to work. I always have a layer of straw in the nest.

[illegible]

Meeting of Farmers.

At the New England Agricultural Hall
Massachusetts Building, 45 Milk St.,
Boston, Saturday, May 10, 1887.

an address before the Pomological Society, stating that the market for fruit had been as thoroughly collapsed in many countries as the markets for wheat. There were but few farmers in Massachusetts who could give any practical knowledge of that fact. These were shipped in that year 350,000 barrels of apples, and the next year 400,000 barrels. Then they were shipped in some years a million barrels, and in 1886 a little over 1,000,000, the most abundant apple year, there was shipped from this market in New England some 2,000,000 barrels of apples, and next would have been shipped could they have had accommodations on the steamer.

Mr. WARD—Can you give the aggregate for the season?

Some of the Advantages of Fruit Culture.

Mr. WOOD—They have not got it, for the season continues until next month. Yet with this abundant crop it does not lead to accumulation of apples in the market since they commenced packing. It has been assumed here, the conventional to the present time. Now, in looking at this matter in a different way, we are enabled to put together to show that the advantages to Massachusetts for farmers in growing fruit, particularly apples, is becoming every year more exclusively a farm product. The land is becoming more and more valuable, and the cities are becoming too valuable—in the estimation of the assessors, at any rate, who place their valuation more upon the value of land and buildings than upon the value of the fruit raised thereon.

[illegible]

Too Many Varieties of Fruit.—The fruit of the United States is so abundant that it is difficult to find a market for it. In many places, the fruit is so abundant that it is difficult to find a market for it. In many places, the fruit is so abundant that it is difficult to find a market for it.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

money for so small an expenditure. I have seen many orchards where the owner has planted any other crop that will produce as much as the orchard, and has not been able to reap the apple, that requires so small an amount of care and expense. I have seen orchards where the owner has planted a crop that will produce as much as the orchard, and has not been able to reap the apple, that requires so small an amount of care and expense. I have seen orchards where the owner has planted a crop that will produce as much as the orchard, and has not been able to reap the apple, that requires so small an amount of care and expense.

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IT HAS
STOOD THE
TEST OF
TWENTY-SIX
YEARS.

HIGHEST
AGRICULTURAL
VALUE;
AN
UNPARALLELED
RECORD.

That this Phosphate is the Best General Fertilizer in use is universally admitted. Com-
parisons with others by analysis and by the results of its use on the soil are made.
—BRADLEY'S PHOSPHATE is made by the process of which others are made. Its high
analysis of phosphoric acid is not due to any artificial addition, but to the nature of the
material from which it is made. It is the only phosphate of the kind that is made in
this country. It is the only phosphate of the kind that is made in this country.
BRADLEY FERTILIZER CO., BOSTON.

THE BAY STATE FERTILIZER!

We ask your attention to the above brand of Fertilizer that has TAKEN its place in
the "FRONT RANK" with the BEST GOODS in the market, and this POINT has
GAINED ON THE MERITS of the goods alone they having from the START
PROVED THEMSELVES EQUAL TO THE BEST. And why? Because the BAY
STATE is compounded from the VERY BEST MATERIALS, and those that are easily
TAKEN UP by the YOUNG PLANT, thus giving it an early start; and at the same
time containing the NECESSARY AMOUNT of PLANT FOOD to carry out the
time to the end of the season, INSURING you an EARLY HARVEST and HEAVY YIELD.
THE BAY STATE is well balanced and suited to ALL CROPS AND SOILS. YOU CAN
MAKE NO MISTAKE IN USING IT. Do not take our word for it, but try for your-
self. We also refer you to the testimony of many who have used it. Do not get our
Goods Confused with another Manufacture under a Similar Brand, but be sure
you get the Bay State Fertilizer bearing our Trade Mark on each package. We
put up an OGDRESS FERTILIZER SPECIALLY FOR LAWNS in buckets of
25 lbs. each and cases of 50 lbs. Also a GENERAL PLANT FERTILIZER in 1-lb.
tin cans; it is odorless and especially for plants, either in the house or out of doors.
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READ AND RUN.

—There is a manifest easing up in the monetary stringency which has ruled for weeks past.

—George Fox was the first and original Quaker in England, and at the time of his death in 1666, there were more than 50,000 of them enumerated in the country.

—The oldest steel engraver in the United States is Mr. John C. Butter, who is living in New Jersey.

—The Englishman who feels that he can do better by getting away from his native land, has abundant information to aid him in selecting his future home, at his disposal.

—Longfellow's "Excelsior" is said to have had a wider circulation than any other poem ever written. It has passed through innumerable editions and been translated into almost every language of the civilized world.

—Official and undisturbed statistics show that in our mills and factories, there is a large body of children who are unable to write their names.

—The venerable historian, George Bancroft, has recently paid a visit to the equally venerable widow of the late President Polk, of whose family Mr. Bancroft was a member.

—A statue of Fr. Marguerite, the Jesuit priest and explorer, is to be placed by Wisconsin in the National Capitol.

—Gen. Boulanger's order forbidding the hiring of foreign subjects by French officers on actual service, is based on the experience which France has had in the past.

—The light that lies in woman's eyes, is a ray of heaven's own brightness; but it is also often dimmed or quenched by some wearing disease, perhaps entirely borne, but taking its toll of enjoyment of life. The light of the household can be radiating from the eyes of a woman with its natural brightness. Dr. R. P. Perry's "Female Prescriptions" is a point source of the most of the chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

LAND FOR SALE

At Savin Hill, Dorchester.

WYANDOTT EGGS

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The Kemp Manure Spreader



The Kemp Spreader will save its cost on the farm sooner than any implement yet invented. No farmer can afford to do without it, and no farmer will find it hard to know its benefits. It increases the crop by the pulverization and equal distribution; makes the harrow and most disagreeable work the easiest, and furrows along the spring work.

LOOK AT OUR OFFER FOR THE SPRING OF 1887

As proof that we do not overstate its merits and that we mean just what we say, we will send a Spreader to any responsible farmer on TRIAL. We will guarantee it to handle, pulverize and spread any and all manure on the farm, and no farmer better than to be able to do it by hand. We do not ask the farmer to run any risk. We will take all the risk ourselves. If the Spreader fails to do all we recommend it to do, we will take it back and pay the freight both ways.

Send in the order early and be ready for the spring work, and by all means send us for descriptive literature. Manufactured by

THE RICHMOND MANUFACTURING CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

You Will Not Find

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1868 this fertilizer has proved like Farm-yard manure good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside of brands which advertise attractive "values," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc.

BLIDDEN & CURTIS,

GENERAL SELLING AGENTS,

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

JOHNSTON'S

FOR INTERNAL

AND

EXTERNAL USE.

THE

MOST WONDERFUL

FAMILY REMEDY

EVER KNOWN.

AKRON DRAIN PIPE,

CEMENT, LIME, & C.

WALDO BROS.

Look Here!

High Grade Goods and Low Prices

Special Fertilizers

For Potatoes, Fruit Trees and Vines

The Only Perfect Lawn Dressing.

Give them a trial. If there is no agent in your town, send to us.

DOLE FERTILIZER CO.,

120 Commerce Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

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